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NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET

ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

March 1989

New Mexico Department of LABOR

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GARREY CARRUTHERS, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET

ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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PREFACE

Annual Planning Indicators is developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL), Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis prior to the beginning of each "program" year. This report is intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry, and occupation. This report also provides information on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor force.

Much of the information contained in this report is available in greater detail from the NMDOL Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. Bureau operational programs are listed on page A-1, and "The New Mexico Labor Market Information Directory" is provided on pages A-2 and A-3. The directory lists available documents/publications, with a brief description of each.

The Governor is required by federal regulations to designate "an organizational unit to be responsible for oversight and management of a statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system." The New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL) was assigned this role through executive order. Annual Planning Indicators is one of a number of publications compiled by the NMDOL to meet this "information system" designation.

NEW MEXICO
LABOR MARKET ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Data and Program Reporting Areas 1

MAPS:

NM Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places 2

JTPA Service Delivery Areas 3

Population 4

FIGURES:

United States Population by Race, 1980 4

New Mexico Population by Race, 1980 4

TABLES:

New Mexico Population Estimates by County Showing Components of Change, 1980 to 1987 5

New Mexico Population Estimates by County/City, 1980 and 1986 6

Population of New Mexico Counties by Race (Not Including Hispanics), 1980 10

New Mexico Population Projections by County, and the Balance of the State, 1980 through 2010 11

Population of New Mexico by Age and Sex, 1980 12

New Mexico Population Projections by Age, 1980 through 2010 13

Labor Market Overview 16

FIGURES:

Civilian Labor Force, Percent Change from Previous Year 16

Employment, Percent Change from Previous Year 16

Unemployment, Percent Change from Previous Year 16

United States Employment by Industry, 1987 Annual Averages 16

New Mexico Employment by Industry, 1987 Annual Averages 16

New Mexico Civilian Labor Force 17

New Mexico Employment 17

New Mexico Unemployment 17

Unemployment Rates 17

Mining Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 19

Construction Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 19

Manufacturing Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 19

Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 19

Trade Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 20

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment in New Mexico 20

Services Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 20

Government Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1988 20

TABLES:

Labor Force Data for the United States, New Mexico, and Substate Areas, 1987 and 1988 21

New Mexico Population and Unemployment Rate by County 22

New Mexico Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 1987 Annual Averages 23

Nonagricultural Employment in the United States, New Mexico, and the Albuquerque MSA, 1987 24

Agricultural Employment in New Mexico, 1985 and 1986 25

Short-Term Occupational Outlook 26
TABLES:
Statewide Occupational Shortages in Education and Health 27
Applicants Registered with the Labor Service Statewide 28
Job Openings Listed with the Labor Service Statewide 29

Long-Term Occupational Outlook 30
TABLES:
Employment by Industry, 1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000 31
Employment by Occupation, 1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000 32

Labor Surplus Areas 33
TABLE:
New Mexico Eligible Labor Surplus Areas 34

Per Capita Income 35
TABLES:
Per Capita Income in New Mexico Counties, 1981 and 1986 36
Consumer Price Index 37

Poverty in New Mexico 38
TABLES:
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups Living Below the Poverty Level, 1979 38
New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group, 1979 38
New Mexico Planning Districts and Counties, Poverty Status of Persons and Families Below the Poverty Level, 1979 39
New Mexico Economically Disadvantaged 40
New Mexico Assistance Programs, Active Caseloads, December 1988 41

Education 42
TABLE:
New Mexico Labor Force Characteristics of High School Dropouts Ages 16-21, 1980 42

APPENDIX:

New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis Operational Programs A-1

The New Mexico Labor Market Information Directory A-2

Glossary A-4

DATA AND PROGRAM REPORTING AREAS

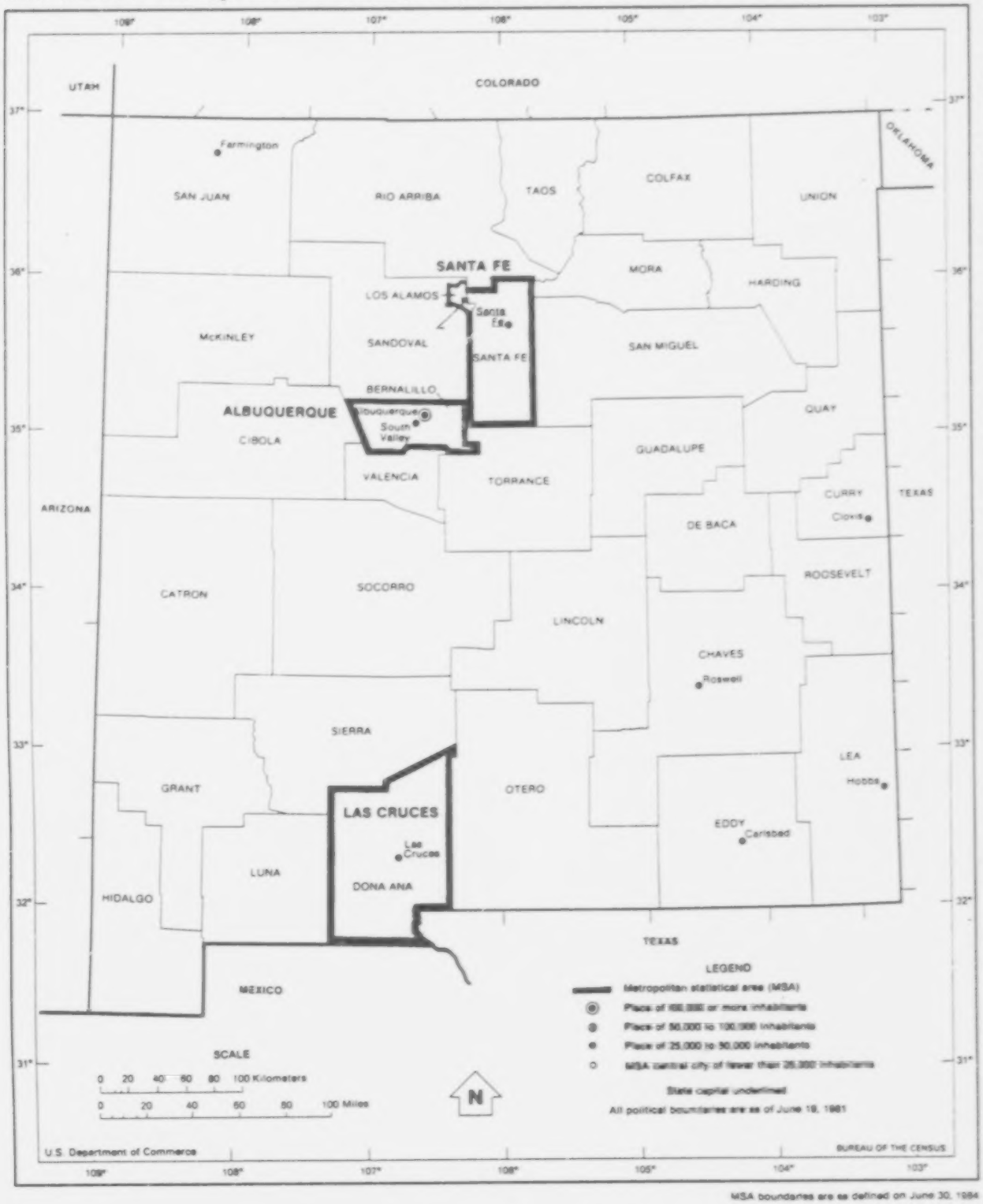
Annual Planning Indicators often provides information by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and/or Service Delivery Area (SDA).

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget, refers to a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. New Mexico contains three MSAs: Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

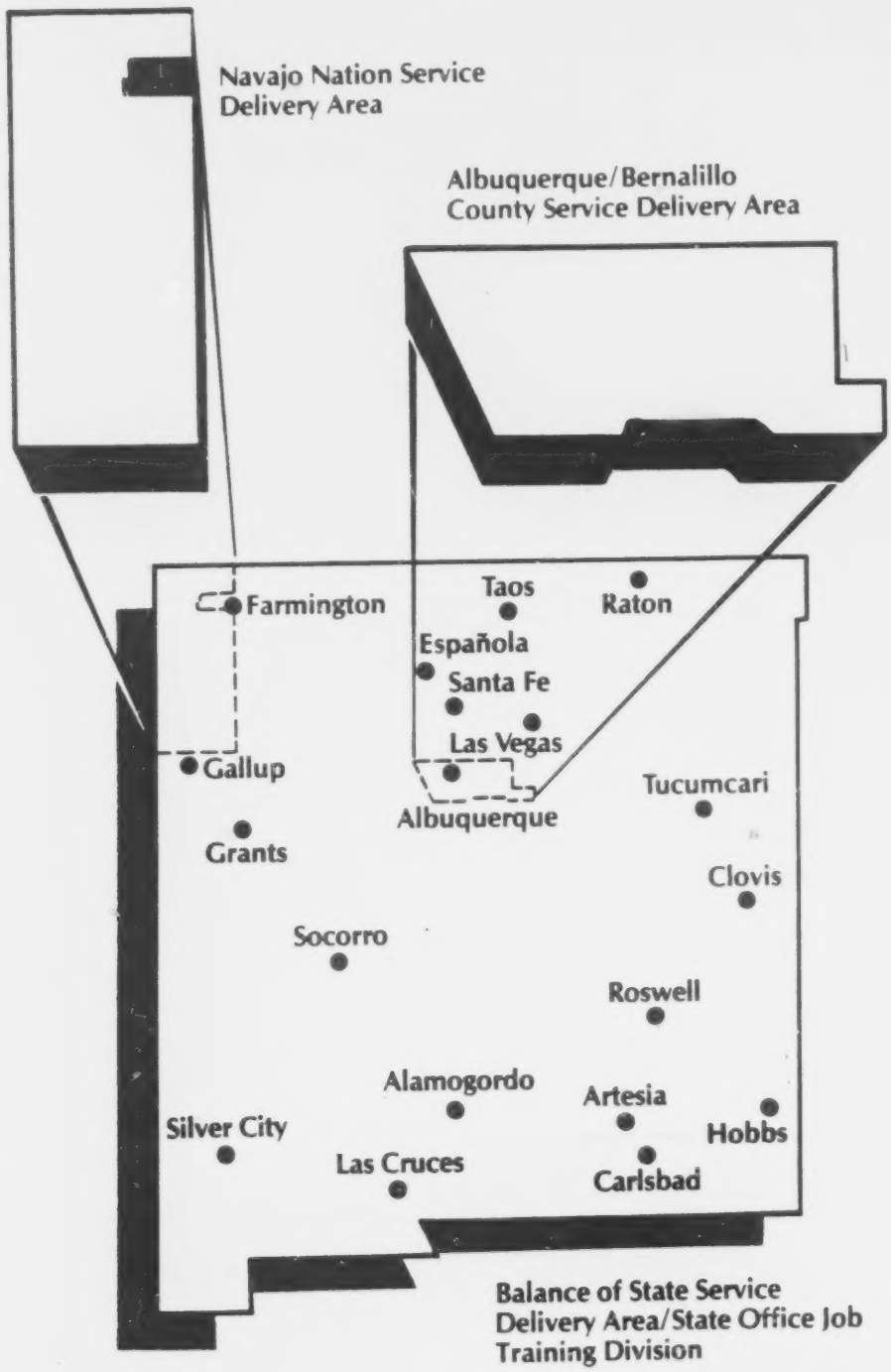
New Mexico is divided into three major Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act. The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation (the counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Socorro, and Valencia). The third is the Balance of the State SDA, which is comprised of all areas not covered in the first two SDAs.

The following maps are provided for easy reference.

NEW MEXICO - Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1984

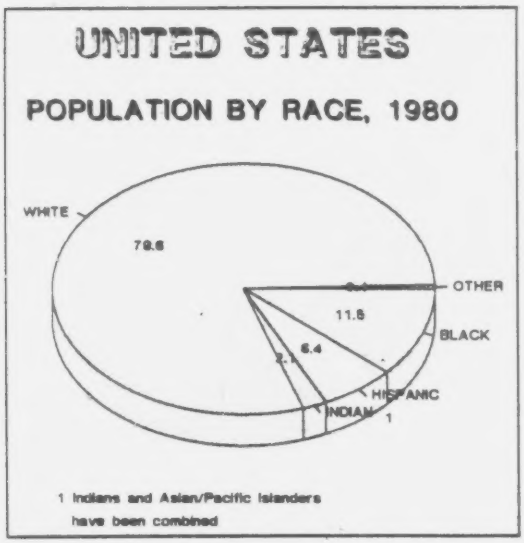

Navajo Nation Service
Delivery Area
Albuquerque/Bernalillo
County Service Delivery Area
Farmington
Taos
Raton
Española
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Gallup
Albuquerque
Tucumcari
Grants
Clovis
Socorro
Roswell
Alamogordo
Artesia
Silver City
Hobbs
Las Cruces
Carlsbad
Balance of State Service
Delivery Area/State Office Job
Training Division

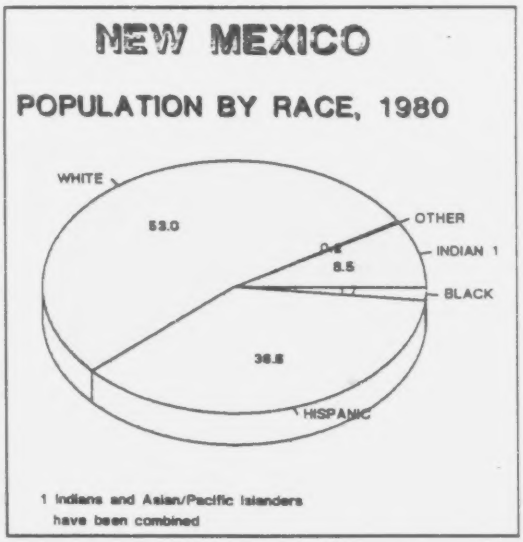
POPULATION

There are several current population trends which are applicable to both New Mexico and the nation as a whole. The population is aging, therefore, the rate of growth is slowing; minority populations are growing more quickly than the total population; and migration will play a significant role in future population growth.

In 1985, 40 percent of the population was over age 35, compared to 48 percent projected in 2000. With the aging of the population comes lower birth rates and slower rates of growth. New Mexico's population is projected to increase 28 percent from 1985 to the year 2000, significantly lower than the previous 15-year increase of 43 percent. Although population growth is slowing, New Mexico is growing more quickly than the nation as a whole. The United States is projected to increase only 15 percent from 1985 to 2000, compared to New Mexico's 28 percent.

Minorities have younger populations and higher birth rates, and therefore, are representing a growing share of total population. In 1980, the Anglo population represented 53 percent of the total New Mexico population. Compared to the United States in general, New Mexico has a high percentage of Hispanics and Native Americans. New Mexico is quickly becoming a "majority minority state" (a state in which traditional minorities comprise a majority of the state's total population).





New Mexico's proximity to Mexico and Central America draws a large number of foreign immigrants from these areas, while the mild climate and appealing lifestyle attracts migrants from other states. Net migration accounted for approximately 35 percent of the state's growth from 1980 to 1987.

New Mexico has three major metropolitan areas: Albuquerque (1986 population of 366,750), Santa Fe (55,980), and Las Cruces (54,090). Rio Rancho is the fastest growing city in the state with a 165.6 percent increase from 1980 to 1986.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY SHOWING COMPONENTS OF CHANGE
1980 TO 1987

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1987	1980-87 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	Components of Change 1980-1987 BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION
New Mexico	1,303,302	1,500,000	197,000	15.1%	197,000	68,000	68,000
Bernalillo County	420,261	486,200	65,900	15.7%	56,300	20,800	30,400
Catron County	2,720	2,900	200	6.0%	300	200	100
Chaves County	51,103	56,100	5,000	9.8%	7,600	3,700	1,000
Cibola County	30,346	21,000	(9,300)	-30.8%	4,200	1,000	(12,500)
Colfax County	13,667	14,000	300	2.5%	1,700	800	(500)
Curry County	42,019	43,600	1,600	3.8%	6,700	2,200	(2,900)
De Baca County	2,454	2,300	(100)	-6.0%	300	200	(200)
Dona Ana County	96,340	128,800	32,500	33.7%	15,200	4,100	21,400
Eddy County	47,855	50,900	3,000	6.3%	7,000	3,200	(800)
Grant County	26,204	27,100	900	3.4%	3,700	1,400	(1,400)
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,300	(200)	-5.0%	600	300	(600)
Harding County	1,090	1,000	(100)	-11.1%	100	100	(100)
Hidalgo County	6,049	6,100	z	0.1%	900	300	(600)
Lea County	55,993	60,500	4,500	8.0%	10,300	2,900	(2,800)
Lincoln County	10,997	13,600	2,600	23.2%	1,700	700	1,600
Los Alamos County	17,599	19,200	1,600	9.3%	1,500	500	600
Luna County	15,585	18,100	2,500	16.1%	2,100	1,400	1,800
McKinley County	56,536	63,800	7,200	12.8%	12,300	2,500	(2,500)
Mora County	4,205	4,500	200	5.9%	600	300	z
Otero County	44,665	52,300	7,600	17.0%	7,900	1,900	1,700
Quay County	10,577	11,600	1,000	9.3%	1,300	900	600
Rio Arriba County	29,282	32,800	3,500	12.0%	5,100	1,700	200
Roosevelt County	15,695	17,000	1,300	8.1%	2,100	1,000	100
Sandoval County	34,400	55,900	21,500	62.6%	6,200	1,900	17,200
San Juan County	81,433	89,800	8,400	10.3%	16,600	3,300	(4,900)
San Miguel County	22,751	25,300	2,600	11.3%	3,400	1,400	500
Santa Fe County	75,519	91,900	16,300	21.6%	9,900	3,600	10,100
Sierra County	8,454	9,800	1,300	16.0%	700	1,100	1,700
Socorro County	12,566	14,200	1,600	12.7%	1,800	700	400
Taos County	19,456	21,900	2,400	12.5%	3,100	1,000	300
Torrance County	7,491	9,600	2,100	28.3%	1,000	500	1,600
Union County	4,725	4,900	100	3.1%	600	400	z
Valencia County	30,769	39,800	9,000	29.3%	4,700	1,800	6,200

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
All calculations are based upon unrounded data.
z: Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY/CITY
1980 AND 1986

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
New Mexico	1,303,303	1,479,000	175,697	13.5%
Bernalillo County	420,262	474,400	54,138	12.9%
Albuquerque	332,336	366,750	34,414	10.4%
Corrales (pt)	123	140	17	13.8%
Los Ranchos	2,739	3,210	471	17.2%
Tijeras	311	430	119	38.3%
Catron County	2,720	2,700	(20)	-0.7%
Reserve	439	480	41	9.3%
Chaves County	51,103	56,700	5,597	11.0%
Dexter	882	1,040	158	17.9%
Hagerman	936	860	(76)	-8.1%
Lake Arthur	327	480	153	46.8%
Roswell	39,676	44,110	4,434	11.2%
Cibola County	30,347	23,000	(7,347)	-24.2%
Grants	11,439	8,520	(2,919)	-25.5%
Milan	3,747	2,460	(1,287)	-34.3%
Colfax County	13,667	14,300	633	4.6%
Angel Fire	68	80	12	17.6%
Cimarron	888	810	(78)	-8.8%
Eagle Nest	202	240	38	18.8%
Maxwell	316	330	14	4.4%
Raton	8,225	8,460	235	2.9%
Springer	1,657	1,660	3	0.2%
Curry County	42,019	43,400	1,381	3.3%
Clovis	31,194	33,780	2,586	8.3%
Grady	122	140	18	14.8%
Melrose	649	680	31	4.8%
Texico	958	950	(8)	-0.8%
De Baca County	2,454	2,400	(54)	-2.2%
Fort Sumner	1,421	1,350	(71)	-5.0%
Dona Ana County	96,340	123,000	26,660	27.7%
Hatch	1,028	1,120	92	8.9%
Las Cruces	45,086	54,090	9,004	20.0%
Mesilla	2,029	2,810	781	38.5%
Sunland Park	4,313	5,570	1,257	29.1%
Eddy County	47,855	52,400	4,545	9.5%
Artesia	10,385	11,620	1,235	11.9%
Carlsbad	25,496	27,850	2,354	9.2%
Hope	111	130	19	17.1%
Loving	1,355	1,520	165	12.2%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Grant County	26,204	27,000	796	3.0%
Bayard	3,036	2,810	(226)	-7.4%
Central	1,968	1,920	(48)	-2.4%
Hurley	1,616	1,550	(66)	-4.1%
Silver City	10,474	11,190	716	6.8%
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,400	(96)	-2.1%
Santa Rosa	2,469	2,410	(59)	-2.4%
Vaughn	737	710	(27)	-3.7%
Harding County	1,090	1,000	(90)	-8.3%
Mosquero (pt)	197	180	(17)	-8.6%
Roy	381	350	(31)	-8.1%
Hidalgo County	6,049	6,100	51	0.8%
Lordsburg	3,195	3,030	(165)	-5.2%
Virden	246	250	4	1.6%
Lea County	55,993	64,900	8,907	15.9%
Eunice	2,970	3,240	270	9.1%
Hobbs	29,153	34,870	5,717	19.6%
Jal	2,675	2,740	65	2.4%
Lovington	9,727	11,800	2,073	21.3%
Tatum	896	910	14	1.6%
Lincoln County	10,997	13,600	2,603	23.7%
Capitan	762	900	138	18.1%
Carrizozo	1,222	1,150	(72)	-5.9%
Corona	236	310	74	31.4%
Ruidoso	4,260	5,260	1,000	23.5%
Ruidoso Downs	949	1,210	261	27.5%
Los Alamos County	17,599	18,200	601	3.4%
Luna County	15,585	17,800	2,215	14.2%
Columbus	414	470	56	13.5%
Deming	9,964	11,330	1,366	13.7%
McKinley County	56,536	65,800	9,264	16.4%
Gallup	18,167	22,470	4,303	23.7%
Mora County	4,205	4,600	395	9.4%
Wagon Mound	416	420	4	1.0%
Otero County	44,665	50,200	5,535	12.4%
Alamogordo	24,024	27,930	3,906	16.3%
Cloudcroft	521	660	139	26.7%
Tularosa	2,536	2,680	144	5.7%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Quay County	10,577	11,600	1,023	9.7%
House	117	110	(7)	-6.0%
Logan	735	900	165	22.4%
San Jon	341	300	(41)	-12.0%
Tucumcari	6,765	7,630	865	12.8%
Rio Arriba County	29,282	33,200	3,918	13.4%
Chama	1,090	1,110	20	1.8%
Espanola (pt)	5,665	6,660	995	17.6%
Roosevelt County	15,695	16,500	805	5.1%
Causey	81	80	(1)	-1.2%
Dora	168	190	22	13.1%
Elida	202	190	(12)	-5.9%
Floyd	146	150	4	2.7%
Portales	9,940	10,180	240	2.4%
Sandoval County	34,400	51,100	16,700	48.5%
Bernalillo	2,988	3,610	622	20.8%
Corrales (pt)	2,668	3,170	502	18.8%
Cuba	609	710	101	16.6%
Jemez Springs	316	380	64	20.3%
Rio Rancho	9,985	26,520	16,535	165.6%
San Ysidro	199	240	41	20.6%
San Juan County	81,433	92,000	10,567	13.0%
Aztec	5,512	7,360	1,848	33.5%
Bloomfield	4,881	6,980	2,099	43.0%
Farmington	32,677	39,050	6,373	19.5%
San Miguel County	22,751	25,300	2,549	11.2%
Las Vegas	14,322	15,620	1,298	9.1%
Mosquero (pt)	0	0	0	ERR
Pecos	885	1,160	275	31.1%
Santa Fe County	75,519	87,600	12,081	16.0%
Espanola (pt)	1,138	1,240	102	9.0%
Santa Fe	49,299	55,980	6,681	13.6%
Sierra County	8,454	9,400	946	11.2%
T or C	5,219	5,880	661	12.7%
Williamsburg	433	460	27	6.2%
Socorro County	12,566	14,700	2,134	17.0%
Magdalena	1,022	1,130	108	10.6%
Socorro	7,173	8,120	947	13.2%
Taos County	19,456	22,000	2,544	13.1%
Questa	1,202	1,260	58	4.8%
Red River	332	350	18	5.4%
Taos	3,369	3,670	301	8.9%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Torrance County	7,491	9,000	1,509	20.1%
Encino	155	190	35	22.6%
Estancia	830	830	0	0.0%
Moriarty	1,276	1,620	344	27.0%
Mountainair	1,170	1,140	(30)	-2.6%
Willard	166	170	4	2.4%
Union County	4,725	5,100	375	7.9%
Clayton	2,968	3,340	372	12.5%
Des Moines	178	140	(38)	-21.3%
Folsom	73	70	(3)	-4.1%
Grenville	39	30	(9)	-23.1%
Valencia County	30,768	36,400	5,632	18.3%
Belen	5,617	6,530	913	16.3%
Bosque Farms	3,353	3,790	437	13.0%
Los Lunas	3,525	5,420	1,895	53.8%
Multi-County Areas				
Corrales	2,791	3,310	519	18.6%
Espanola	6,803	7,900	1,097	16.1%
Mosquero	197	180	(17)	-8.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NOTE: Population estimates for 1986 are rounded to the nearest 10 for places; the nearest 100 for counties; and the nearest 1,000 for the state.
All population totals (1980 and 1986) reflect any annexations, incorporations, or revisions since 1980.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS) 1980

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	690,236	53.0%	22,228	1.7%	103,077	7.9%	7,033	0.5%	3,089	0.2%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	241,782	57.6%	8,569	2.0%	9,775	2.3%	3,899	0.9%	1,037	0.2%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	1,910	70.2%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	33,747	66.0%	1,243	2.4%	306	0.6%	107	0.2%	88	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	6,881	50.3%	87	0.6%	162	1.2%	43	0.3%	13	0.1%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	30,203	71.9%	2,734	6.5%	254	0.6%	488	1.2%	187	0.4%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	1,680	68.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	759	31.0%
Dona Ana County	43,379	45.0%	1,538	1.6%	565	0.6%	448	0.5%	239	0.2%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	32,014	66.9%	730	1.5%	260	0.5%	79	0.2%	71	0.1%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	12,322	47.0%	200	0.8%	110	0.4%	58	0.2%	62	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	725	16.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.9%	4	0.1%	3,716	82.9%
Harding County	600	55.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	3,135	52.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%	11	0.2%	2,849	47.3%
Lea County	40,703	72.7%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	164	0.3%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	7,953	72.5%	0	0.0%	69	0.6%	0	0.0%	23	0.2%	2,927	26.7%
Los Alamos County	15,100	85.8%	112	0.6%	58	0.3%	241	1.4%	13	0.1%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	9,071	58.2%	211	1.4%	55	0.4%	33	0.2%	44	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	11,440	20.3%	383	0.7%	36,729	65.1%	167	0.3%	199	0.4%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	555	13.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	30,063	67.3%	2,119	4.7%	2,161	4.8%	561	1.3%	113	0.3%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	6,613	62.5%	110	1.0%	72	0.7%	0	0.0%	27	0.3%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,286	14.6%	39	0.1%	3,065	10.5%	0	0.0%	35	0.1%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	11,781	75.1%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	24	0.2%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	15,463	44.4%	254	0.7%	9,406	27.0%	81	0.2%	9	0.0%	9,586	27.5%
San Juan County	44,787	55.0%	137	0.2%	26,639	32.7%	174	0.2%	153	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	3,903	17.2%	35	0.2%	126	0.6%	0	0.0%	141	0.6%	18,524	81.5%
Santa Fe County	31,252	41.5%	255	0.3%	1,719	2.3%	170	0.2%	78	0.1%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	6,235	74.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.5%	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	2,142	25.4%
Socorro County	5,245	41.7%	73	0.6%	1,202	9.6%	161	1.3%	17	0.1%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	4,683	24.1%	0	0.0%	1,189	6.1%	0	0.0%	114	0.6%	13,448	69.2%
Torrance County	4,296	57.6%	0	0.0%	61	0.8%	0	0.0%	25	0.3%	3,076	41.2%
Union County	3,240	68.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,476	31.3%
Valencia/Cibola Cnty	25,189	41.2%	420	0.7%	8,396	13.7%	111	0.2%	155	0.3%	26,844	43.9%

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE
1980 THROUGH 2010

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1980-2010 CHANGE	1980-2010 PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE
New Mexico	1,308,400	1,451,000	1,581,800	1,718,400	1,853,700	1,980,600	2,092,900	784,500	60.0%	100.0%
Bernalillo	421,500	464,400	502,400	539,800	573,700	603,100	626,100	204,600	48.5%	26.1%
Bal. of State	886,900	986,600	1,079,400	1,178,600	1,280,000	1,377,500	1,466,800	579,900	65.4%	73.9%
Catron	2,716	2,695	2,897	3,045	3,192	3,328	3,442	726	26.7%	0.1%
Chaves	51,300	56,200	58,000	60,900	63,900	67,100	70,200	18,900	36.8%	2.4%
Cibola	30,000	23,600	26,200	28,300	30,500	32,900	34,900	4,900	16.3%	0.6%
Colfax	13,700	14,100	14,500	15,200	16,000	16,700	17,500	3,800	27.7%	0.5%
Curry	42,100	43,000	44,300	44,600	44,900	45,300	46,400	4,300	10.2%	0.5%
De Baca	2,451	2,444	2,411	2,370	2,319	2,282	2,264	(187)	-7.6%	0.0%
Dona Ana	97,200	118,600	143,400	162,000	180,600	197,600	211,100	113,900	117.2%	14.5%
Eddy	48,000	52,000	51,900	55,000	58,200	61,400	64,800	16,800	35.0%	2.1%
Grant	26,200	27,000	28,200	28,300	30,400	32,200	33,800	7,600	29.0%	1.0%
Guadalupe	4,488	4,417	4,440	4,535	4,641	4,769	4,902	414	9.2%	0.1%
Harding	1,082	972	880	802	754	737	718	(364)	-33.6%	0.0%
Hidalgo	6,058	6,307	6,744	7,138	7,570	8,076	8,655	2,597	42.9%	0.3%
Lea	56,300	64,800	68,200	73,600	79,700	86,400	93,600	37,300	66.3%	4.8%
Lincoln	11,100	13,900	14,200	15,500	16,600	17,600	18,300	7,200	64.9%	0.9%
Los Alamos	17,600	18,000	18,400	18,900	19,000	18,800	18,500	900	5.1%	0.1%
Luna	15,600	17,600	19,400	20,900	22,100	23,000	24,100	8,500	54.5%	1.1%
McKinley	56,700	64,300	73,000	81,900	90,900	100,300	110,500	53,800	94.9%	6.9%
Mora	4,218	4,623	4,617	4,576	4,504	4,384	4,252	34	0.8%	0.0%
Otero	44,900	49,900	55,100	59,700	64,000	68,300	72,300	27,400	61.0%	3.5%
Quay	10,600	11,700	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900	12,000	1,400	13.2%	0.2%
Rio Arriba	29,500	32,700	35,200	38,600	42,300	45,700	49,100	19,600	66.4%	2.5%
Roosevelt	15,700	16,600	16,700	16,900	17,200	17,600	18,000	2,300	14.6%	0.3%
Sandoval	35,200	47,300	57,600	69,000	80,400	90,600	97,900	62,700	178.1%	8.0%
San Juan	81,900	91,500	100,800	115,000	130,300	144,900	159,300	77,400	94.5%	9.9%
San Miguel	22,800	25,000	26,900	28,800	30,900	32,900	35,100	12,300	53.9%	1.6%
Santa Fe	75,700	84,100	91,300	98,500	105,500	111,600	116,500	40,800	53.9%	5.2%
Sierra	8,479	9,283	9,898	10,326	10,540	10,561	10,504	2,025	23.9%	0.3%
Socorro	12,600	14,300	16,000	18,300	20,300	22,400	24,000	11,400	90.5%	1.5%
Taos	19,500	22,000	23,200	25,300	27,200	29,100	30,700	11,200	57.4%	1.4%
Torrance	7,531	8,558	9,531	10,444	11,414	12,343	13,162	5,631	74.8%	0.7%
Union	4,732	4,966	4,918	4,866	4,801	4,742	4,700	(32)	-0.7%	0.0%
Valencia	30,900	34,600	39,000	43,300	47,700	51,800	55,500	24,600	79.6%	3.1%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Res., "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"
Note: Projections for counties with a population of 10,000 or more are rounded.
Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO BY AGE & SEX - 1980

AGE GROUP	NEW MEXICO NUMBER	MALE NUMBER	MALE PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	FEMALE NUMBER	FEMALE PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL	1,308,400	644,800	49.3%	663,600	50.7%
UNDER 5 YEARS	115,600	59,000	51.0%	56,600	49.0%
5 TO 9	110,000	55,900	50.8%	54,100	49.2%
10 TO 14	114,100	58,000	50.8%	56,100	49.2%
15 TO 19	131,600	66,600	50.6%	65,000	49.4%
20 TO 24	125,700	62,700	49.9%	63,000	50.1%
25 TO 29	115,800	57,800	49.9%	58,000	50.1%
30 TO 34	102,000	51,000	50.0%	51,000	50.0%
35 TO 39	79,400	39,100	49.2%	40,300	50.8%
40 TO 44	67,200	32,900	49.0%	34,300	51.0%
45 TO 49	62,000	30,300	48.9%	31,700	51.1%
50 TO 54	60,400	29,100	48.2%	31,300	51.8%
55 TO 59	58,600	27,900	47.6%	30,700	52.4%
60 TO 64	49,200	23,600	48.0%	25,600	52.0%
65 TO 69	43,300	20,000	46.2%	23,300	53.8%
70 TO 74	32,000	14,500	45.3%	17,500	54.7%
75 & OVER	41,700	16,500	39.6%	25,200	60.4%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"

Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE
1980 THROUGH 2010

AGE GROUP	1980 NUMBERS	1980 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1985 NUMBERS	1985 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1980-1985 % CHANGE	1990 NUMBERS	1990 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1985-1990 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,308,400	100.0%	1,451,000	100.0%	10.9%	1,581,800	100.0%	9.0%
UNDER 5 YEARS	115,600	8.8%	136,300	9.4%	17.9%	145,300	9.2%	6.6%
5 TO 9	110,000	8.4%	117,900	8.1%	7.2%	137,100	8.7%	16.3%
10 TO 14	114,100	8.7%	115,000	7.9%	0.8%	121,300	7.7%	5.5%
15 TO 19	131,600	10.1%	117,900	8.1%	-10.4%	118,300	7.5%	0.3%
20 TO 24	125,700	9.6%	133,500	9.2%	6.2%	120,500	7.6%	-9.7%
25 TO 29	115,800	8.9%	127,600	8.8%	10.2%	134,400	8.5%	5.3%
30 TO 34	102,000	7.8%	120,400	8.3%	18.0%	129,300	8.2%	7.4%
35 TO 39	79,400	6.1%	106,700	7.4%	34.4%	123,000	7.8%	15.3%
40 TO 44	67,200	5.1%	81,200	5.6%	20.8%	107,700	6.8%	32.6%
45 TO 49	62,000	4.7%	68,400	4.7%	10.3%	81,500	5.2%	19.2%
50 TO 54	60,400	4.6%	63,400	4.4%	5.0%	68,600	4.3%	8.2%
55 TO 59	58,600	4.5%	61,300	4.2%	4.6%	63,400	4.0%	3.4%
60 TO 64	49,200	3.8%	58,500	4.0%	18.9%	60,400	3.8%	3.2%
65 TO 69	43,300	3.3%	48,100	3.3%	11.1%	56,200	3.6%	16.8%
70 TO 74	32,000	2.4%	40,300	2.8%	25.9%	44,400	2.8%	10.2%
75 & OVER	41,700	3.2%	54,700	3.8%	31.2%	70,500	4.5%	28.9%

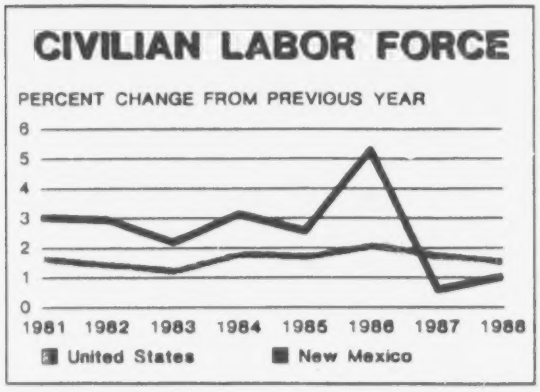
AGE GROUP	1995 NUMBERS	1995 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1990-1995 % CHANGE	2000 NUMBERS	2000 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1995-2000 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,718,400	100.0%	8.6%	1,853,700	100.0%	7.9%
UNDER 5 YEARS	142,500	8.3%	-1.9%	145,900	7.9%	2.4%
5 TO 9	147,700	8.6%	7.7%	145,300	7.8%	-1.6%
10 TO 14	142,000	8.3%	17.1%	152,700	8.2%	7.5%
15 TO 19	125,300	7.3%	5.9%	146,000	7.9%	16.5%
20 TO 24	121,300	7.1%	0.7%	128,500	6.9%	5.9%
25 TO 29	123,900	7.2%	-7.8%	125,000	6.7%	0.9%
30 TO 34	139,000	8.1%	7.5%	128,700	6.9%	-7.4%
35 TO 39	133,700	7.8%	8.7%	143,300	7.7%	7.2%
40 TO 44	124,900	7.3%	16.0%	135,800	7.3%	8.7%
45 TO 49	108,200	6.3%	32.8%	125,500	6.8%	16.0%
50 TO 54	82,000	4.8%	19.5%	108,500	5.9%	32.3%
55 TO 59	69,000	4.0%	8.8%	82,200	4.4%	19.1%
60 TO 64	63,000	3.7%	4.3%	68,600	3.7%	8.9%
65 TO 69	58,700	3.4%	4.4%	61,400	3.3%	4.6%
70 TO 74	52,200	3.0%	17.6%	54,600	2.9%	4.6%
75 & OVER	85,000	4.9%	20.6%	101,900	5.5%	19.9%

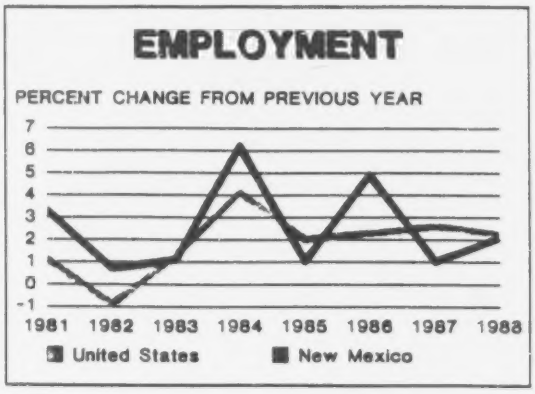
AGE GROUP	2005 NUMBERS	2005 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2000-2005 % CHANGE	2010 NUMBERS	2010 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2005-2010 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,980,600	100.0%	6.8%	2,092,900	100.0%	5.7%
UNDER 5 YEARS	154,300	7.8%	5.8%	163,600	7.8%	6.0%
5 TO 9	147,900	7.5%	1.8%	155,300	7.4%	5.0%
10 TO 14	149,000	7.5%	-2.4%	149,800	7.2%	0.5%
15 TO 19	155,700	7.9%	6.6%	150,300	7.2%	-3.5%
20 TO 24	148,100	7.5%	15.3%	155,900	7.4%	5.3%
25 TO 29	131,000	6.6%	4.8%	148,700	7.1%	13.5%
30 TO 34	128,500	6.5%	-0.2%	132,600	6.3%	3.2%
35 TO 39	131,900	6.7%	-8.0%	129,900	6.2%	-1.5%
40 TO 44	144,900	7.3%	6.7%	132,400	6.3%	-8.6%
45 TO 49	136,000	6.9%	8.4%	144,300	6.9%	6.1%
50 TO 54	125,100	6.3%	15.3%	135,000	6.5%	7.9%
55 TO 59	107,700	5.4%	31.0%	123,500	5.9%	14.7%
60 TO 64	81,000	4.1%	18.1%	105,000	5.0%	29.6%
65 TO 69	66,500	3.4%	8.3%	77,700	3.7%	16.8%
70 TO 74	57,100	2.9%	4.6%	61,400	2.9%	7.5%
75 & OVER	116,000	5.9%	13.8%	127,800	6.1%	10.2%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"

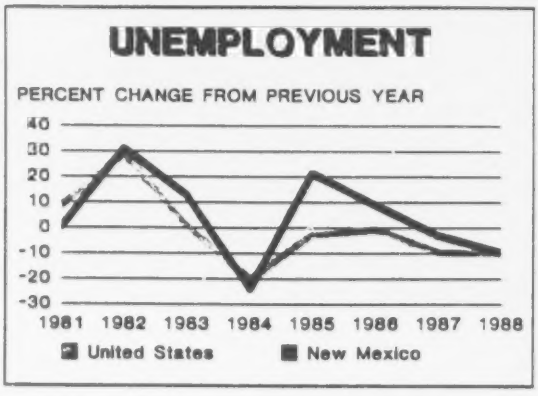
Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

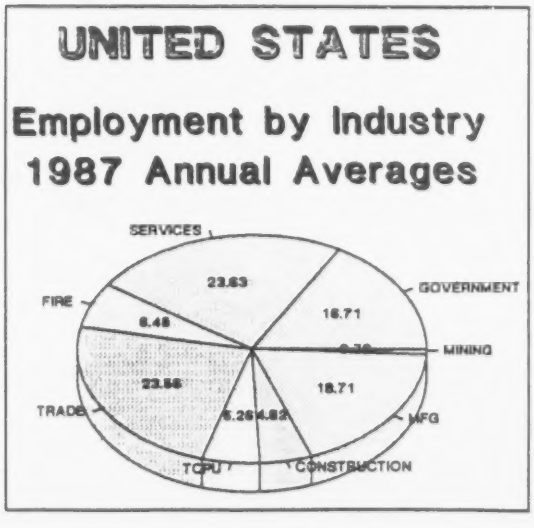


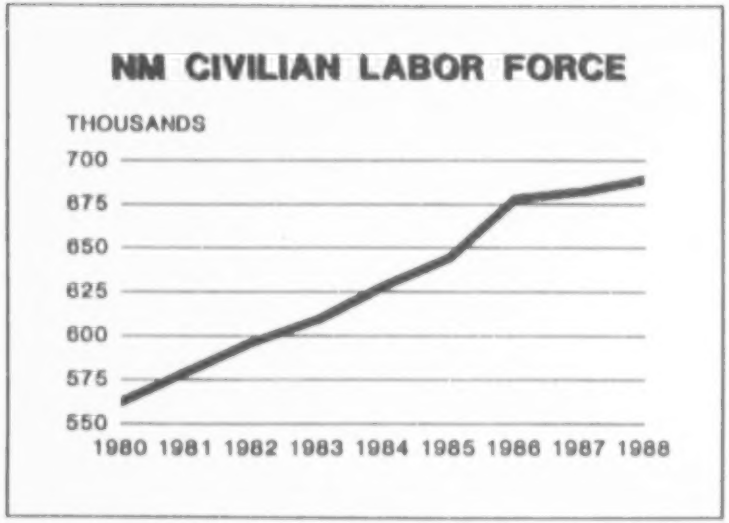


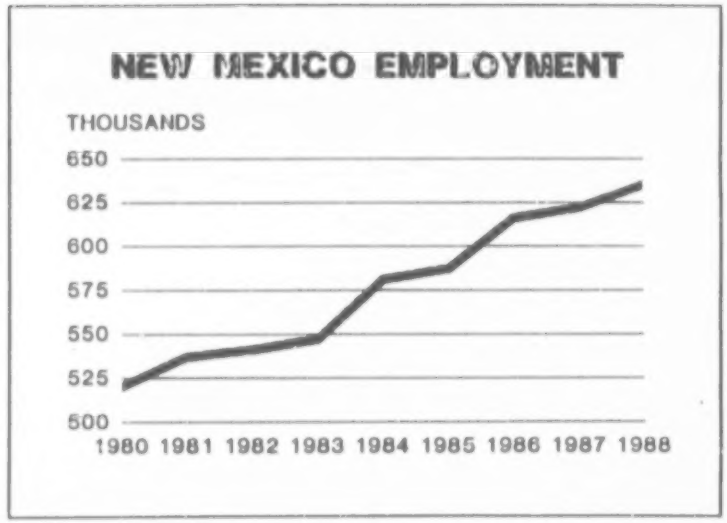
The New Mexico civilian labor force grew more quickly than the United States from 1981 to 1986, before dropping below the national rate in 1987. While New Mexico employment growth has fluctuated around the national rate, on the average it has outperformed the nation during the 1980s. Unemployment changes followed the national pattern from 1981 to 1984, before increasing significantly from 1984 to 1985.

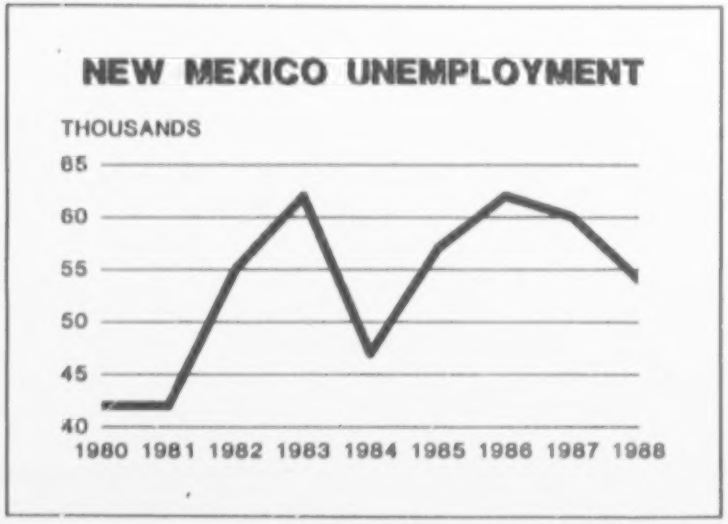


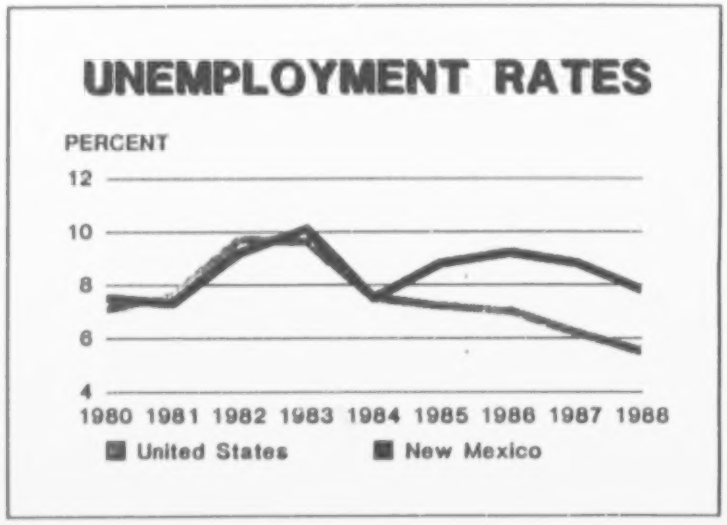
The largest employment sectors in New Mexico are government, trade, and services, accounting for 73.4 percent of the total. New Mexico has much more government and less manufacturing than the United States.




NM CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
THOUSANDS
700
675
650
625
600
575
550
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
650
625
600
575
550
525
500
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
65
60
55
50
45
40
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
PERCENT
12
10
8
6
4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988
United States
New Mexico

Mining employment decreased significantly from 1981 to 1987, dropping from 31,200 to 15,400, or approximately 51 percent. Oil and gas is the largest mining subsector, and much of the mining decrease is attributed to the decrease in oil prices. Employment increased from 1987 to 1988; however, slight setbacks were experienced with a decreased demand for coal, and once again, declining oil prices. On the positive side, Amax Potash Corporation plans to expand production at its Carlsbad mine, and the Molycorp Molybdenum Mine at Questa may reopen if state and federal officials approve the proposed tailings pond.

The cyclical construction industry has been on the decline since record-level employment was set in 1985. Nineteen hundred eighty-five was a year of overbuilding in the multi-family and commercial areas. The construction sector is projected to increase approximately 1.7 percent in 1989[1].

Manufacturing has maintained steady growth since 1983. From 1987 to 1988, manufacturing exhibited the highest rate of growth of all major industries (4.2 percent). Most of this growth has been in the areas of electronics and transportation manufacturing. Employment in electronics manufacturing grew ten percent from 1987 to 1988, while transportation equipment manufacturing grew 13 percent. The outlook for manufacturing employment is good, with a number of new manufacturing plants on the horizon. These plants include: Shizuki Corporation, an electronics component producer to locate in Rio Rancho; Xynatech Corporation, a cutting die producer also to locate in Rio Rancho; Solo Cup Company, to locate in Belen; Avonite, a plastics manufacturer also to locate in Belen; and Acme Mills of Detroit, to locate in Santa Teresa.

The transportation, communication and public utilities sector declined from 1985 to 1987, with a slight increase in 1988. Increases in transportation employment, particularly trucking and warehousing, offset declines in communication and public utilities. The Public Service Company of New Mexico had a large layoff in the fall of 1988. The transportation of contaminated waste from Department of Energy plants to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) site near Carlsbad is expected to give transportation employment an additional boost.

The trade sector continues to show healthy growth, although the rate of growth has slowed. The largest subsector, eating and drinking places, exhibited the fastest rate of growth at nearly four percent from 1987 to 1988.

The finance, insurance, and real estate sector exhibited more rapid rates of growth from 1982 to 1986 with only slight increases from 1986 to 1988. From 1987 to 1988, the banking subsector stayed even, while insurance carriers and insurance agents, brokers and services increased. Real estate and other finance, insurance and real estate showed small decreases.

The services sector continues to grow strongly, with the second highest growth rate from 1987 to 1988 of all major sectors (just below manufacturing). Increasing four percent, the services sector created the largest number of new jobs. Business, educational, and social services were among the fastest growing subsectors.

Government is the largest industry in New Mexico. In general, growth rates have slowed; however, the three government subsectors are showing different trends. From 1987 to 1988 federal government decreased 1.6 percent, while state government increased slightly at 1.7 percent. Both these sectors reflect budget restraints. Local government is the only area that shows healthy growth at a rate of 4.7 percent from 1987 to 1988.

Specific economic activity for the different areas of the state is provided monthly in the "New Mexico Labor Market Review," available from the NMDOL, Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis.

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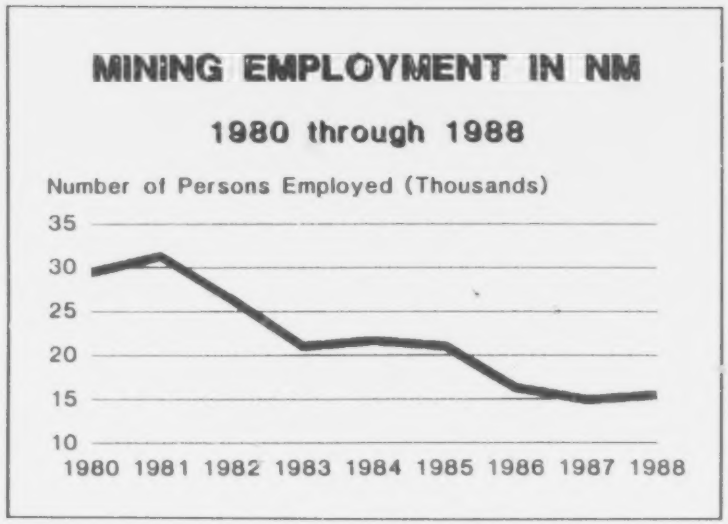
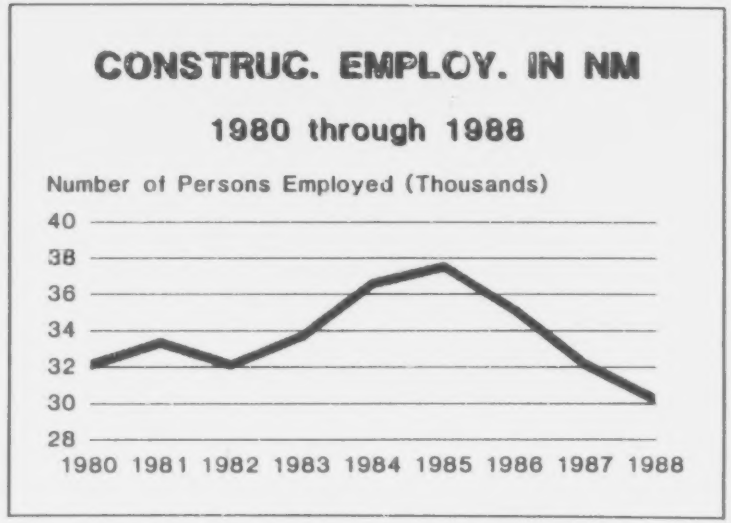
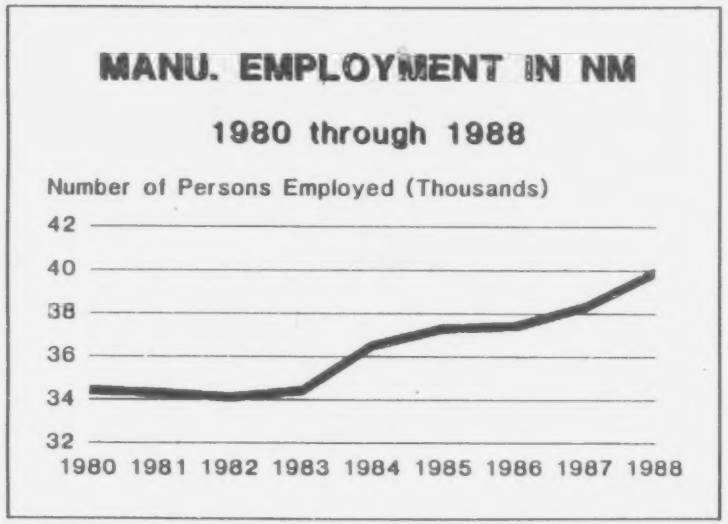
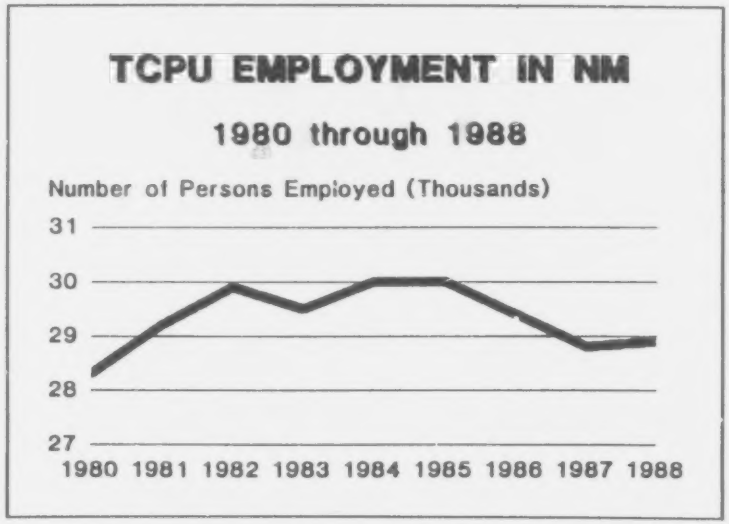
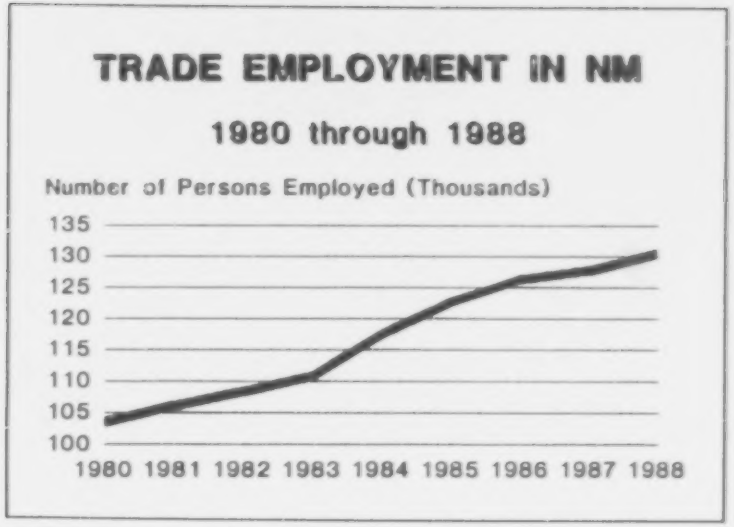
[1] FOR-UNM, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico, February 24, 1989.

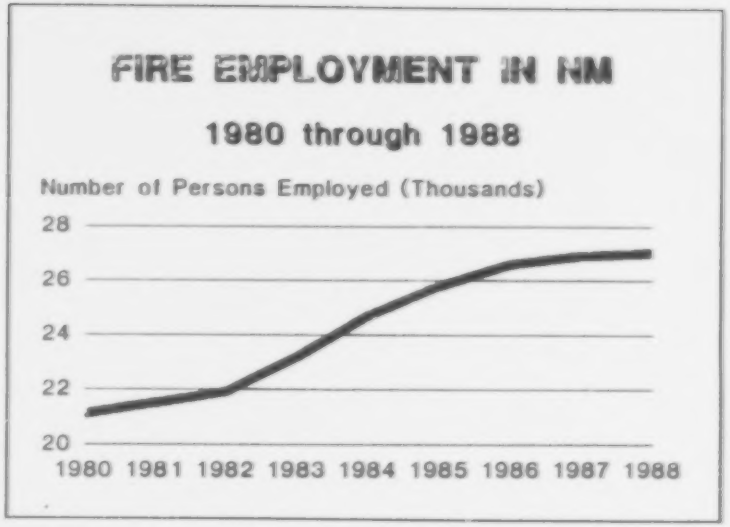

MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
35
30
25
20
15
10
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

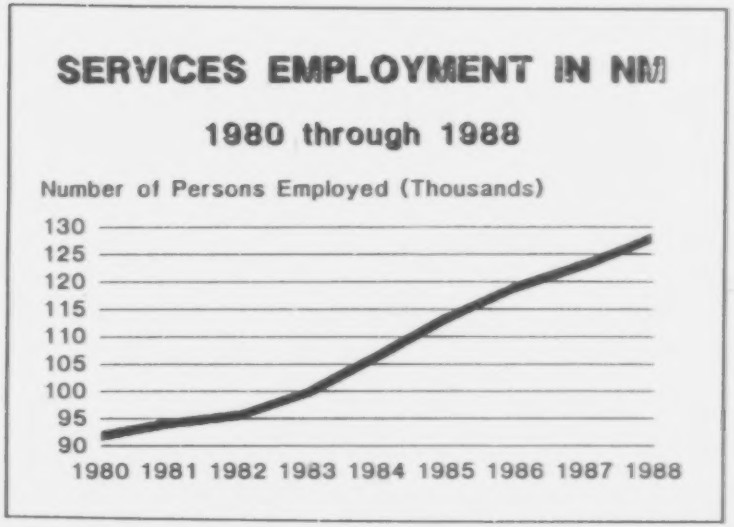

CONSTRUC. EMPLOY. IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
40
38
36
34
32
30
28
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

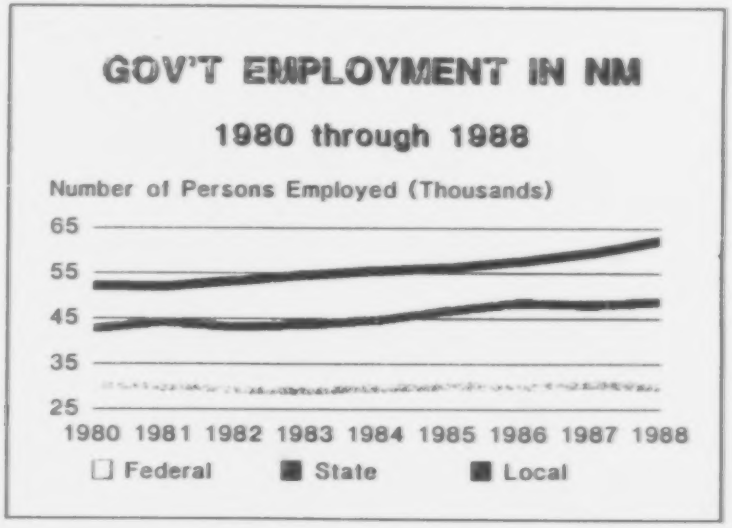

MANU. EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
42
40
38
36
34
32
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


TCPU EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
31
30
29
28
27
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


FIRE EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
28
26
24
22
20
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988


GOV'T EMPLOYMENT IN NM
1980 through 1988
Number of Persons Employed (Thousands)
65
55
45
35
25
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988
Federal
State
Local

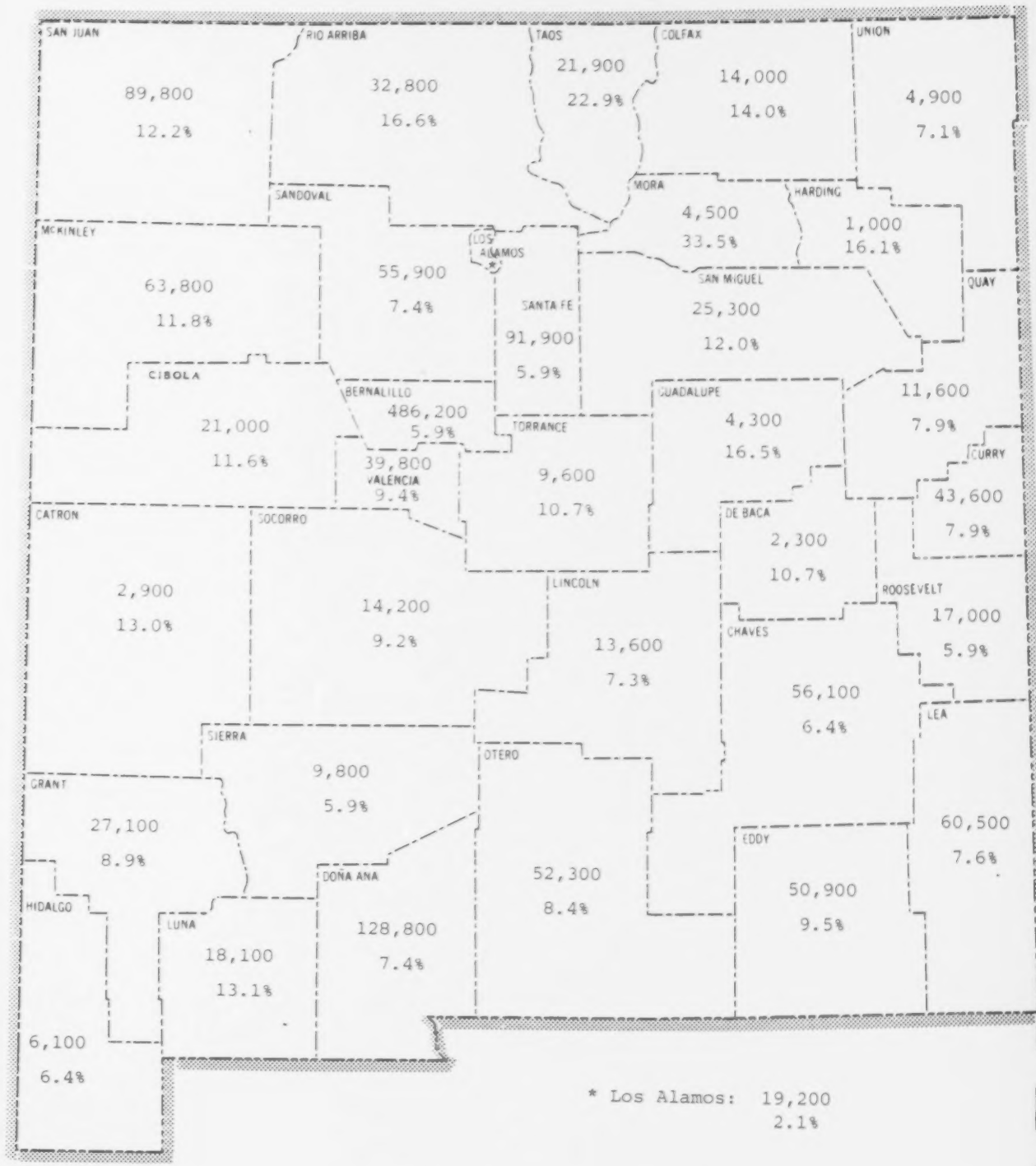
LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SUBSTATE AREAS
1987 AND 1988

	1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE			1988 ANNUAL AVERAGE		
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE
UNITED STATES	119,865,000	7,425,000	6.2%	121,668,000	6,700,000	5.5%
NEW MEXICO	682,000	60,000	8.8%	689,000	54,000	7.8%
Bernalillo County	260,790	16,538	6.3%	264,106	15,597	5.9%
Balance of State	421,210	43,462	10.3%	424,894	38,403	9.0%
Catron County	1,233	157	12.7%	1,173	153	13.0%
Chaves County	22,651	1,957	8.6%	23,474	1,502	6.4%
Cibola County	9,223	1,274	13.8%	9,277	1,078	11.6%
Colfax County	6,839	853	12.5%	6,725	939	14.0%
Curry County	17,036	1,383	8.1%	16,479	1,301	7.9%
De Baca County	934	102	10.9%	920	98	10.7%
Dona Ana County	54,421	4,084	7.5%	55,853	4,109	7.4%
Eddy County	20,745	2,617	12.6%	19,994	1,896	9.5%
Grant County	10,317	1,003	9.7%	10,456	929	8.9%
Guadalupe County	1,649	287	17.4%	1,642	271	16.5%
Harding County	440	59	13.4%	410	66	16.1%
Hidalgo County	2,510	159	6.3%	2,522	161	6.4%
Lea County	22,951	2,474	10.8%	22,652	1,716	7.6%
Lincoln County	6,873	515	7.5%	6,665	487	7.3%
Los Alamos County	12,692	306	2.4%	12,987	272	2.1%
Luna County	5,894	868	14.7%	6,059	792	13.1%
McKinley County	17,597	2,294	13.0%	17,900	2,116	11.8%
Mora County	1,316	423	32.1%	1,299	435	33.5%
Otero County	17,950	1,428	8.0%	18,745	1,569	8.4%
Quay County	4,677	411	8.8%	4,700	371	7.9%
Rio Arriba County	14,110	2,685	19.0%	13,799	2,296	16.6%
Roosevelt County	7,359	434	5.9%	7,176	420	5.9%
Sandoval County	24,940	1,995	8.0%	27,131	2,018	7.4%
San Juan County	33,981	5,337	15.7%	33,091	4,035	12.2%
San Miguel County	10,090	1,325	13.1%	9,920	1,187	12.0%
Santa Fe County	52,750	3,426	6.5%	53,796	3,163	5.9%
Sierra County	2,559	202	7.9%	2,520	149	5.9%
Socorro County	5,965	565	9.5%	6,094	563	9.2%
Taos County	10,374	2,735	26.4%	10,076	2,309	22.9%
Torrance County	3,437	380	11.1%	3,510	376	10.7%
Union County	2,076	164	7.9%	1,955	139	7.1%
Valencia County	15,623	1,562	10.0%	15,896	1,489	9.4%

NOTE: Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
Estimates are subject to revision
1/88 Benchmark

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY



* Los Alamos: 19,200
2.1%

POPULATION: July 1, 1987
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 1988 Annual Average

NEW MEXICO
Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population

1987 Annual Averages

Selected Categories	Population	Civilian Labor Force			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate 1/
Total, 16 years and older	1,077,000	685,000	624,000	61,000	8.9%
Men	519,000	390,000	355,000	35,000	9.1%
Women	558,000	295,000	269,000	25,000	8.6%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	97,000	53,000	40,000	13,000	24.8%
White	974,000	623,000	573,000	50,000	8.0%
Men	470,000	355,000	327,000	28,000	8.0%
Women	504,000	267,000	246,000	21,000	7.9%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	87,000	49,000	38,000	11,000	23.1%
Black	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hispanic Origin 3/	382,000	232,000	205,000	28,000	11.9%
Men	187,000	134,000	118,000	16,000	12.1%
Women	195,000	99,000	87,000	11,000	11.5%
Total By Age					
16 to 19 years	97,000	53,000	40,000	13,000	24.8%
20 to 24 years	125,000	95,000	83,000	12,000	12.5%
25 to 34 years	258,000	203,000	185,000	18,000	8.8%
35 to 44 years	197,000	158,000	148,000	10,000	6.3%
45 to 54 years	135,000	102,000	96,000	5,000	5.4%
55 to 64 years	118,000	57,000	55,000	2,000	2.8%

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the white category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1987

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE MSA	
	1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	102,112,000	100.0%	529,500	100.0%	231,400	100.0%
MANUFACTURING	19,112,000	18.7%	38,400	7.3%	20,000	8.6%
MINING	741,000	0.7%	15,000	2.8%	200	0.1%
CONSTRUCTION	5,031,000	4.9%	31,600	6.0%	15,900	6.9%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,378,000	5.3%	28,700	5.4%	12,300	5.3%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	24,062,000	23.6%	128,000	24.2%	59,600	25.8%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	6,589,000	6.5%	27,100	5.1%	14,800	6.4%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	24,137,000	23.6%	122,500	23.1%	63,700	27.5%
GOVERNMENT	17,063,000	16.7%	138,200	26.1%	45,000	19.4%

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO
1985 AND 1986

	1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1986	PERCENT OF TOTAL 1986
New Mexico	19,352	18,862	-2.5%	100.0%
Bernalillo County	649	631	-2.8%	3.3%
Catron County	332	324	-2.4%	1.7%
Chaves County	1,163	1,121	-3.6%	5.9%
Cibola County	218	212	-2.8%	1.1%
Colfax County	429	418	-2.6%	2.2%
Curry County	964	940	-2.5%	5.0%
De Baca County	277	270	-2.5%	1.4%
Dona Ana County	2,111	2,035	-3.6%	10.8%
Eddy County	807	782	-3.1%	4.1%
Grant County	342	334	-2.3%	1.8%
Guadalupe County	318	310	-2.5%	1.6%
Harding County	260	252	-3.1%	1.3%
Hidalgo County	284	274	-3.5%	1.5%
Lea County	746	729	-2.3%	3.9%
Lincoln County	474	463	-2.3%	2.5%
Los Alamos County	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Luna County	322	313	-2.8%	1.7%
McKinley County	217	213	-1.8%	1.1%
Mora County	425	418	-1.6%	2.2%
Otero County	492	481	-2.2%	2.6%
Quay County	787	772	-1.9%	4.1%
Rio Arriba County	917	901	-1.7%	4.8%
Roosevelt County	1,177	1,152	-2.1%	6.1%
Sandoval County	439	431	-1.8%	2.3%
San Juan County	935	910	-2.7%	4.8%
San Miguel County	630	619	-1.7%	3.3%
Santa Fe County	374	365	-2.4%	1.9%
Sierra County	311	302	-2.9%	1.6%
Socorro County	470	460	-2.1%	2.4%
Taos County	495	487	-1.6%	2.6%
Torrance County	568	555	-2.3%	2.9%
Union County	636	620	-2.5%	3.3%
Valencia County	783	768	-1.9%	4.1%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1988

SHORT-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The current New Mexico occupational information provided in this section is taken directly from the New Mexico Occupational Supply/Demand Summary, dated January 1989, developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. The information is based on employment surveys, current and long-term job trend forecasts, and job orders listed and persons registered with state labor service centers. While not comprehensive or quantitative, it should offer a general indication of the state's current occupational supply and demand.

For occupational shortages and surpluses for specific areas of the state, please refer to the Occupational Supply/Demand Summary itself. Copies are available by calling the number at the beginning of this publication.

STATEWIDE OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

EDUCATION

AUDIOLOGIST
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST
PHYSICAL THERAPIST
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
SPEECH PATHOLOGIST
STATE EDUCATION CONSULTANT

SOURCE: Albuquerque Public Schools
New Mexico Department of Education

HEALTH

CERTIFIED NURSE PRACTITIONER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
NURSE'S ASSISTANT
PHYSICIAN, FAMILY & GENERAL PRACTICE
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
REGISTERED NURSE
STAFF NURSE

SOURCE: New Mexico Health Resources
New Mexico Hospital Association

APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE LABOR SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I OR II	1,289
CASHIER I OR II	508
SECRETARY	499
CLERK, GENERAL	419
CASHIER-CHECKER	406
CARPENTER	353
MANAGER, OFFICE	340
OPERATING ENGINEER	322
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	286
RECEPTIONIST	285
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	268
SALES CLERK	256
COOK	247
MANAGER, SALES	243
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	233
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	219
BOOKEEPER I	218
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER	213
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	212
JANITOR	208
KITCHEN HELPER	200
NURSE'S AIDE	189
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	178
DRIVER, SALES ROUTE	169
COMPUTER OPERATOR	158
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERK	154
MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	147
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN	144
CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	136
MANAGER, FOOD SERVICE	135
ACCOUNTING CLERK	135
LABORER, STORE	135
GUARD, SECURITY	133
INDUSTRIAL-TRUCK OPERATOR	122
WELDER, COMBINATION	116

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, Applicant Master File, applicants registered between July and December 1988.

JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE LABOR SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS
CASHIER I AND II	349
ASSEMBLER, AUTOMOBILE	309
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	220
CAPACITOR-PACK-PRESS OPERATOR	138
KITCHEN HELPER	137
COOK	113
CASHIER-CHECKER	103
COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM OR COFFEE SHOP	102
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I AND II	90
LABORER, STORES	81
CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	73
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	60
SALESPERSON, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	54
DRIVER, SALES ROUTE	50
OPERATING ENGINEER	46
HOST/HOSTESS, RESTAURANT	45
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	45
SALES CLERK	43
DINING ROOM ATTENDANT	42
LOCKSTITCH-MACHINE OPERATOR	40
SECRETARY	39
NURSE'S AIDE	39
DELIVERER, MERCHANDISE	37
GUARD, SECURITY	37
RECEPTIONIST	36
CLERK, GENERAL	34
TYPIST	33
JANITOR	32
WELDER, COMBINATION	32
BAGGER	32

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, Job Openings Master File, job orders listed between July and December 1988.

NOTE: A large number of job openings will not necessarily offer good job opportunity if there are more applicants than openings for a given occupation.

LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The New Mexico Department of Labor has two recent publications which provide long-term occupational projections. The first is the New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995 which includes narrative and data summaries for major industries and detailed occupations. New Mexico Workforce 2000 also provides industry and occupation projections, as well as population and labor force estimates. The occupational information in both these reports is based on data collected through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The OES program is a joint effort of the New Mexico Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor, with additional funding provided by the New Mexico Department of Education, Vocational Education Division.

The OES program consists of a continuous major survey, where approximately 6,500 companies are asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the number of employees in each occupational category. The data is then manipulated to provide identification of current trends by area and industry.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase 28 percent from 1985 to 2000. This rate of growth is significantly slower than the previous 15-year increase of 77 percent. The fastest growing sector is services, with a projected growth rate of 44 percent. Mining employment is projected to decline 30 percent from 1985 to 2000, and government is projected to increase only ten percent, with the great majority of that increase in local government.

The service occupations category is projected to have the highest rate of growth of 37.5 percent, while the production, operating, and maintenance occupations category will provide the largest number of openings.

The following tables are taken from New Mexico Workforce 2000.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Major Industries and Selected Subsectors
1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000

	1985 Annual Avg. Employment	2000 Projected Employment	Change in Employment	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	520,700	668,700	148,000	28.4%
MINING	21,000	14,600	(6,300)	-30.2%
CONSTRUCTION	37,500	50,500	13,000	34.7%
MANUFACTURING	37,300	50,400	13,100	35.1%
Durable Goods	24,200	34,700	10,500	43.3%
Machinery (except electric)	2,800	5,100	2,300	80.0%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5,900	11,300	5,400	90.4%
Transportation Equipment	4,000	5,300	1,200	30.7%
Nondurable Goods	13,000	15,600	2,600	19.9%
Food and Kindred Products	4,200	4,600	400	9.2%
Textiles and Apparel	2,400	2,600	200	7.5%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,000	38,000	8,000	26.7%
Transportation	12,800	16,200	3,400	26.8%
Communication	7,400	10,800	3,500	46.9%
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	9,800	10,900	1,100	11.4%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	122,600	168,700	46,000	37.5%
Wholesale Trade	23,000	31,500	8,500	37.1%
Durable Goods	13,600	18,300	4,600	33.9%
Nondurable Goods	9,400	13,300	3,900	41.8%
Retail Trade	99,600	137,100	37,500	37.6%
General Merchandise Stores	10,900	14,100	3,200	29.3%
Food Stores	14,500	21,100	6,500	45.0%
Auto Dlrs. and Service Stations	13,000	14,600	1,600	12.0%
Eating and Drinking Places	35,400	52,300	16,900	47.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	25,800	35,300	9,600	37.1%
Banking	8,300	10,900	2,600	31.8%
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	6,100	8,200	2,100	34.1%
Real Estate	6,200	8,900	2,700	44.0%
SERVICES	113,200	163,400	50,200	44.4%
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10,900	16,300	5,400	50.2%
Personal Services	5,800	6,600	800	13.5%
Business Services	26,700	40,200	22,300	83.6%
Health Services	27,100	38,700	11,600	42.6%
Social Services	7,100	8,900	1,800	25.2%
GOVERNMENT	133,400	147,800	14,500	10.9%
Federal	30,100	31,300	1,200	4.1%
State	47,200	45,400	1,800	-3.9%
Local	56,100	71,200	15,100	26.9%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
Major Occupational Groups and Selected Occupations
1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000

	1985 Annual Avg. Employment	2000 Projected Employment	Change in Employment	Percent Change
Managerial and Mgmt. Related Occupations	44,400	57,000	12,600	28.4%
Marketing, Adv., & Public Rel. Mgrs.	2,200	2,800	600	27.4%
Food Service and Lodging Managers	4,000	5,200	1,200	28.7%
Education Administrators	2,900	3,300	500	15.8%
General Managers and Top Executives	15,300	20,300	5,000	32.6%
Professional and Technical Occupations	126,400	159,600	33,200	26.2%
Accountants and Auditors	4,000	5,200	1,200	29.5%
Engineers	10,400	13,800	3,400	32.5%
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	5,400	7,600	2,200	41.3%
Computer Programmers and Systems Analysts	3,600	4,800	1,200	31.7%
Social Workers	2,500	3,100	600	24.8%
Lawyers	2,600	3,400	800	30.8%
Teachers & Instructors	30,000	36,400	6,400	21.4%
Registered Nurses	5,600	7,000	1,400	25.4%
Sales Occupations	55,400	74,700	19,300	34.8%
Insurance Sales Workers	2,000	2,500	600	29.1%
Salespersons, Retail	17,800	24,000	6,200	34.8%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	5,800	8,100	2,200	38.6%
Cashiers	12,200	16,600	4,400	36.3%
Clerical and Admin. Support Occupations	95,700	121,300	25,600	26.7%
Tellers	2,900	3,800	1,000	34.2%
Secretaries	17,900	23,000	5,100	28.4%
Typists and Word Processors	4,000	5,100	1,000	25.0%
Bookkeeping and Accounting Clerks	11,300	14,300	3,100	27.2%
General Office Clerks	10,200	12,700	2,500	24.1%
Service Occupations	86,600	119,200	32,500	37.5%
Guards and Watch Guards	3,300	4,500	1,200	34.5%
Waiters and Waitresses	9,600	13,900	4,300	45.4%
Cooks	10,000	14,100	4,200	41.7%
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	3,000	5,000	2,000	67.2%
Child Care Workers	3,100	3,400	300	10.8%
Home Health Aides	200	400	200	122.4%
Production, Oper. and Maintenance	142,100	175,600	33,500	23.6%
Automotive Mechanics	4,400	5,200	800	19.0%
Electrical and Electronic Equip. Mechanics	3,600	4,800	1,200	34.4%
Carpenters	6,300	7,700	1,400	22.8%
Electricians	3,300	4,400	1,100	34.9%
Machinists	1,600	2,300	700	47.9%
Sewing Machine Operators	1,400	1,500	100	3.8%
Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	1,000	1,700	700	69.2%
Welders and Cutters	2,000	2,500	500	24.4%
Truck Drivers	12,700	16,700	3,900	31.0%
Construction Trades Helpers	5100	6700	1600	32.1%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

PURPOSE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the United States Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

DEFINITION

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous 2 calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous 2 calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the 2-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the 2-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

"AREA TRENDS In Employment and Unemployment"
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
October 1988

NEW MEXICO

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
ALAMOGORDO CITY	ALAMOGORDO CITY IN OTERO COUNTY
BALANCE OF BERNALILLO CNTY	BERNALILLO CNTY LESS ALBUQ. CITY
CARLSBAD CITY	CARLSBAD CITY IN EDDY COUNTY
CATRON COUNTY	CATRON COUNTY
BALANCE OF CHAVES COUNTY	CHAVES CNTY LESS ROSWELL CITY
CIBOLA COUNTY	CIBOLA COUNTY
CLOVIS CITY	CLOVIS CITY IN CURRY COUNTY
COLFAX COUNTY	COLFAX COUNTY
DE BACA COUNTY	DE BACA COUNTY
BALANCE OF EDDY COUNTY	EDDY COUNTY LESS CARLSBAD CITY
FARMINGTON CITY	FARMINGTON CITY IN SAN JUAN COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY	GRANT COUNTY
GUADALUPE COUNTY	GUADALUPE COUNTY
HARDING COUNTY	HARDING COUNTY
HOBBS CITY	HOBBS CITY IN LEA COUNTY
BALANCE OF LEA COUNTY	LEA COUNTY LESS HOBBS CITY
LUNA COUNTY	LUNA COUNTY
MCKINLEY COUNTY	MCKINLEY COUNTY
MORA COUNTY	MORA COUNTY
QUAY COUNTY	QUAY COUNTY
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
ROSWELL CITY	ROSWELL CITY IN CHAVES COUNTY
BALANCE OF SAN JUAN CNTY	SAN JUAN CNTY LESS FARMINGTON CTY
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY	SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
SANDOVAL COUNTY	SANDOVAL COUNTY
SOCORRO COUNTY	SOCORRO COUNTY
TAOS COUNTY	TAOS COUNTY
TORRANCE COUNTY	TORRANCE COUNTY
UNION COUNTY	UNION COUNTY
VALENCIA COUNTY	VALENCIA COUNTY

PER CAPITA INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deductions of income tax and other personal taxes. Per capita income is average income per person, and is calculated by dividing personal income by the resident population.

During the third quarter of 1988, personal income in New Mexico grew 5.6 percent, below the national rate of 7.7 percent , but in line with recent State performance.[2] New Mexico continues to rank low, in comparison to other states, in terms of per capita income; ranking 44 in 1987 (down from 41 in 1986). In 1987, New Mexico's per capita income was $11,875 compared to the national average of $15,481. The rate of growth from 1986 to 1987 was approximately 3.6 percent in New Mexico compared to six percent in the United States. Within New Mexico, the highest per capita income in 1986 was in Los Alamos County at $20,566, followed by Santa Fe County at $14,047. The lowest rates are found in Mora and McKinley Counties at $6,616 and $6,960 respectively.

Inflation strips the purchasing power of personal income. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a way of measuring inflation. It is based on the cost of goods that the "average" American purchases. These costs are compared to an arbitrary "base" year. The CPI table shown on page 37 reflects national cost-of-living increases; there is no separate table for New Mexico. According to the table the national cost-of-living rose 4.4 percent between 1987 and 1988.

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[2] FOR-UNM, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico, February 24, 1989.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

1981 AND 1986

AREA	1981	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1986	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1981-86 CHANGE	% CHANGE
New Mexico	9,020	100.0%	11,428	100.0%	2,408	26.7%
Bernalillo County	10,248	113.6%	13,742	120.2%	3,494	34.1%
Catron County	6,962	77.2%	9,582	83.8%	2,620	37.6%
Chaves County	9,064	100.5%	11,104	97.2%	2,040	22.5%
Cibola County	*	0.0%	7,253	63.5%	N/A	N/A
Colfax County	8,920	98.9%	11,446	100.2%	2,526	28.3%
Curry County	8,691	96.4%	11,117	97.3%	2,426	27.9%
De Baca County	7,918	87.8%	10,037	87.8%	2,119	26.8%
Dona Ana County	7,342	81.4%	9,544	83.5%	2,202	30.0%
Eddy County	9,636	106.8%	10,938	95.7%	1,302	13.5%
Grant County	9,838	109.1%	9,856	86.2%	18	0.2%
Guadalupe County	6,465	71.7%	8,199	71.7%	1,734	26.8%
Harding County	9,780	108.4%	11,601	101.5%	1,821	18.6%
Hidalgo County	9,091	100.8%	10,489	91.8%	1,398	15.4%
Lea County	11,301	125.3%	11,170	97.7%	(131)	-1.2%
Lincoln County	9,072	100.6%	10,779	94.3%	1,707	18.8%
Los Alamos County	14,283	158.3%	20,566	180.0%	6,283	44.0%
Luna County	6,910	76.6%	8,664	75.8%	1,754	25.4%
McKinley County	6,493	72.0%	6,960	60.9%	467	7.2%
Mora County	5,079	56.3%	6,616	57.9%	1,537	30.3%
Otero County	8,056	89.3%	10,848	94.9%	2,792	34.7%
Quay County	7,621	84.5%	9,784	85.6%	2,163	28.4%
Rio Arriba County	5,912	65.5%	7,827	68.5%	1,915	32.4%
Roosevelt County	7,550	83.7%	10,162	88.9%	2,612	34.6%
Sandoval County	7,096	78.7%	11,082	97.0%	3,986	56.2%
San Juan County	9,259	102.6%	9,740	85.2%	481	5.2%
San Miguel County	5,894	65.3%	7,628	66.7%	1,734	29.4%
Santa Fe County	10,235	113.5%	14,047	122.9%	3,812	37.2%
Sierra County	8,359	92.7%	10,059	88.0%	1,700	20.3%
Socorro County	6,353	70.4%	8,637	75.6%	2,284	36.0%
Taos County	7,029	77.9%	8,337	73.0%	1,308	18.6%
Torrance County	6,574	72.9%	8,563	74.9%	1,989	30.3%
Union County	9,191	101.9%	10,839	94.8%	1,648	17.9%
Valencia County	7,326 *	81.2%	10,436	91.3%	3,110	42.5%

* Cibola County included in Valencia County in 1981.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1982-84 = 100

YEAR		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE	% CHANGE ANN. AVG. PREVIOUS YEAR TO ANN. AVG. CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO DECEMBER CURRENT YEAR
1978	CPI-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2		
	CPI-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6		
1979	CPI-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3%	13.3%
	CPI-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.7	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4%	13.4%
1980	CPI-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5%	12.5%
	CPI-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.5%	12.6%
1981	CPI-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3%	8.9%
	CPI-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3%	8.6%
1982	CPI-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.1%	3.8%
	CPI-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0%	3.8%
1983	CPI-U	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0%	3.3%
1984	CPI-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105 3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%	3.9%
	CPI-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.4%	3.6%
1985	CPI-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.5%	3.8%
	CPI-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5%	3.6%
1986	CPI-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%	1.1%
	CPI-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6%	0.6%
1987	CPI-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.7%	4.4%
	CPI-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6%	4.5%
1988	CPI-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%	4.4%
	CPI-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0%	4.4%

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS

MONTH TO MONTH CHANGEE			YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE		
DEC	CPI-U	0.2%	DEC	CPI-U	4.4%
DEC	CPI-W	0.2%	87 S8	CPI-W	4.4%

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO

The number of people living below the poverty level in New Mexico increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. Because the total population increased at an even faster rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent to 17.6 percent.

New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than the nation as a whole; 17.3 percent over 12.1 percent. All minority races have a much higher level of poverty than Whites. In New Mexico, Native Americans have the highest rate of almost 40 percent.

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS
LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL
1979

	United States	New Mexico
TOTAL	12.1%	17.3%
White	9.2%	13.1%
Black	28.9%	27.4%
Native American	26.6%	39.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12.8%	22.8%
Hispanic	23.1%	22.9%

NEW MEXICO DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND POVERTY
BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
1979

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	53.0%	29.5%
Black	1.7%	2.7%
Native American	7.9%	18.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.7%
Remaining Races	0.2%	0.4%
Hispanic	36.6%	48.4%

NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES

POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

	Persons						Families	
	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian-Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/	Total	Female Householder
NEW MEXICO	225,508	129,599	6,312	42,224	1,761	109,099	46,826	16,159
District I	37,613	5,864	90	29,707	30	3,138	7,326	2,372
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,009	1,353
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,019
District II	34,782	20,163	112	1,954	27	26,248	7,633	2,440
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
District III	71,665	45,576	2,141	8,373	1,266	35,932	14,633	5,944
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Sandoval	6,443	2,210	11	3,438	8	1,805	1,263	285
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,652	1,910	691
District IV	15,033	10,637	890	130	82	6,642	3,334	1,082
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	85	0	1,439	843	203
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
District V	8,956	7,114	190	48	15	5,284	2,040	653
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
District VI	30,884	20,844	2,309	993	124	14,637	6,432	2,206
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
District VII	26,575	19,401	546	1,015	208	17,118	5,428	1,461
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group; also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91, and 92.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

	POPULATION AGES 16 AND OVER 1980 CENSUS			ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			PERCENT ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED TO POPULATION		
	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)
NEW MEXICO	939,123	157,758	781,365	230,121	47,324	182,797	24.5%	30.0%	23.4%
Bern. Cnty SDA-Rmdr	314,370	51,493	262,877	59,324	12,867	46,457	18.9%	25.0%	17.7%
Navajo Nation SDA	18,770	4,478	14,292	12,076	3,396	8,680	64.3%	75.8%	60.7%
Balance of State SDA	605,983	101,787	504,196	158,721	31,061	127,660	26.2%	30.5%	25.3%
Catron County	1,965	266	1,699	664	99	565	33.8%	37.2%	33.3%
Chaves County	37,661	5,744	31,917	9,971	1,603	8,368	26.5%	27.9%	26.2%
Cibola County-Rmdr	18,999	3,557	15,442	4,237	757	3,480	22.3%	21.3%	22.5%
Colfax County	9,963	1,492	8,471	2,250	315	1,935	22.6%	21.1%	22.8%
Curry County	29,879	5,384	24,495	6,592	1,253	5,339	22.1%	23.3%	21.8%
De Baca County	1,926	224	1,702	601	93	508	31.2%	41.5%	29.8%
Dona Ana County	69,186	15,099	54,087	20,649	5,360	15,289	29.8%	35.5%	28.3%
Eddy County	34,414	4,844	29,570	6,989	1,224	5,765	20.3%	25.3%	19.5%
Grant County	18,457	3,030	15,427	3,976	768	3,208	21.5%	25.3%	20.8%
Guadalupe County	3,165	556	2,609	1,436	272	1,164	45.4%	48.9%	44.6%
Harding County	836	99	737	271	46	225	32.4%	46.5%	30.5%
Hidalgo County	4,073	602	3,471	958	165	793	23.5%	27.4%	22.8%
Lea County	39,057	6,073	32,984	6,628	1,188	5,440	17.0%	19.6%	16.5%
Lincoln County	8,270	942	7,328	2,016	324	1,692	24.4%	34.4%	23.1%
Los Alamos County	12,778	1,488	11,290	713	169	544	5.6%	11.4%	4.8%
Luna County	11,441	1,506	9,935	3,902	604	3,298	34.1%	40.1%	33.2%
McKinley County-Rmdr	30,208	5,913	24,295	12,862	3,178	9,684	42.6%	53.7%	39.9%
Mora County	2,997	502	2,495	1,780	393	1,387	59.4%	78.3%	55.6%
Otero County	31,866	6,073	25,793	7,263	1,386	5,877	22.8%	22.8%	22.8%
Quay County	7,777	1,050	6,727	2,059	323	1,736	26.5%	30.8%	25.8%
Rio Arriba County	19,860	3,540	16,320	8,195	1,732	6,463	41.3%	48.9%	39.6%
Roosevelt County	12,000	2,601	9,399	3,923	850	3,073	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Sandoval County	24,471	3,802	20,669	7,128	1,380	5,748	29.1%	36.3%	27.8%
San Juan County-Rmdr	43,088	7,423	35,665	7,058	1,315	5,743	16.4%	17.7%	16.1%
San Miguel County	16,597	3,161	13,436	6,996	1,469	5,527	42.2%	46.5%	41.1%
Santa Fe County	55,631	8,091	47,540	11,330	1,703	9,627	20.4%	21.0%	20.3%
Sierra County	6,816	554	6,262	2,781	274	2,507	40.8%	49.5%	40.0%
Socorro County-Rmdr	8,236	1,487	6,749	3,058	673	2,385	37.1%	45.3%	35.3%
Taos County	13,653	2,172	11,481	5,231	907	4,324	38.3%	41.8%	37.7%
Torrance County	5,319	711	4,608	1,877	269	1,608	35.3%	37.8%	34.9%
Union County	3,560	489	3,071	1,040	171	869	29.2%	35.0%	28.3%
Valencia County-Rmdr	21,834	3,312	18,522	4,287	798	3,489	19.6%	24.1%	18.8%

Rmdr = remainder of the county after subtracting the Navajo Nation.

NOTE: Economically Disadvantaged defined by the Department of Labor is different from Poverty as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

NEW MEXICO ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Active Caseloads - December 1988

AREA	FOODSTAMPS	AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	TOTAL	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
New Mexico	48,931	18,868	67,799	100.0%
SE Bernalillo	3,430	1,366	4,796	7.1%
NO Bernalillo	4,835	1,768	6,603	9.7%
SW Bernalillo	2,914	1,290	4,204	6.2%
Chaves	2,191	854	3,045	4.5%
Colfax/Union	632	245	877	1.3%
Curry	1,536	756	2,292	3.4%
Dona Ana	4,934	1,849	6,783	10.0%
Eddy	1,742	596	2,338	3.4%
Grant/Hidalgo	1,362	435	1,797	2.7%
Guadalupe/Quay	1,062	345	1,407	2.1%
Lea	1,843	761	2,604	3.8%
Luna	1,025	360	1,385	2.0%
McKinley	3,517	1,630	5,147	7.6%
Otero	1,790	605	2,395	3.5%
Rio Arriba	2,225	755	2,980	4.4%
Roosevelt	921	308	1,229	1.8%
Sandoval	1,401	566	1,967	2.9%
San Juan	2,757	1,267	4,024	5.9%
San Miguel/Mora	2,399	829	3,228	4.8%
Santa Fe	1,565	620	2,185	3.2%
Socorro	1,074	327	1,401	2.1%
Taos	1,540	379	1,919	2.8%
Valencia/Torrance	1,289	559	1,848	2.7%
Cibola	947	398	1,345	2.0%

Source: New Mexico Department of Human Services, Income Support Division

EDUCATION

Approximately 30 percent of New Mexico students drop out of school before completing the twelfth grade. High school dropouts lack the basic education required by most employers, and are more likely to be unemployed or to not participate in the labor force altogether.

According to the NMDOL publication New Mexico Workforce 2000, educational requirements are rising. Nationally, 30 percent of the jobs in 2000 are projected to require four or more years of college, compared to 22 percent in 1985.

The service industries are claiming a growing share of the economy; and in general, service jobs are estimated to require a higher level of language, math, and reasoning skills. Technological advances are also projected to increase educational requirements. New Mexico is following the shift to services; however, much of the increase is related to tourism. Therefore, the impact on education will not be as pronounced.

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
1980

	16-17 YEARS	18-19 YEARS	20-21 YEARS	16-21 YEARS
Civilian Labor Force	3,224	5,660	5,924	14,808
Employed	2,088	4,006	4,626	10,720
Unemployed	1,136	1,654	1,298	4,088
Rate	35.2%	29.2%	21.9%	27.6%

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 YEARS		
High School Graduate	24.4%	56.6%
High School Dropout	35.2%	43.0%
18-19 YEARS		
High School Graduate	14.7%	73.3%
High School Dropout	29.2%	57.6%
20-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	10.8%	77.0%
High School Dropout	21.9%	59.1%
16-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	12.7%	74.8%
High School Dropout	27.6%	54.2%

SOURCE: 1980 Census

APPENDIX

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT
Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) Technical Steering Committee.

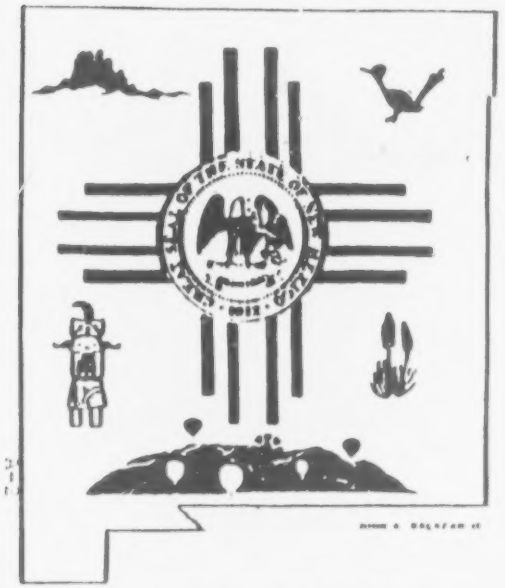
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)
Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Prepares employment data for the Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)
Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA
Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate. Conducts the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program which determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, follow-up, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

STATE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SOICC)
Coordinates the production and dissemination of career information among several state agencies through reports, exhibits, conferences, and workshops.

THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET



INFORMATION DIRECTORY

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A list of economic & statistical publications available at no charge from:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis

P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8645

June 1988

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate 1970-1987
Monthly data tables for each year. Available statewide and 32 substate areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS). 1970-1987
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 29 counties. (Does not include Statewide, Albuquerque, Las Cruces or Santa Fe areas). Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1987.
U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas. Annual averages, 1970-1987.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1970-1987
Annual averages for the period 1970-1987, includes U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939 - 1987)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (1975 - 1987)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) (1974 - 1987)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties) (1980 - 1987)

Facts And Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates
Monthly and annual averages. Has average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for selected industries.

Publications for:

A. New Mexico

B. Albuquerque Area

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 100 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

Santa Fe Employer Wage Survey
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 60 skills in companies of 10-249 employees.

Wage Survey Index
List of NM wage surveys prepared by public and private organizations.

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for all New Mexico counties for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995.
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment changes by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1995
Pamphlet summarizing the job outlook for New Mexico and Albuquerque.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.
Semi-annual report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

Area Job Market Flyers
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs. For New Mexico, Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Farmington, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

* New Mexico Job Hunters Guide
Describes general economic conditions, job needs, wages, career planning, training sources, large employers, interviewing, resumes and other information. Inserts on industries, employers and kinds of jobs for major New Mexico cities:

Albuquerque	Alamogordo	Carlsbad
Clovis	Farmington	Hobbs
Las Cruces	Roswell	Santa Fe

* Occupational Information Sources
Reference table showing type of data and agency source for 40 economic data reports.

* JOBS FOR GRADUATES
Report provides 1988 hiring plans by 160 major state employers for college and vocational school graduates. Includes expected number of hires, salaries, personnel office addresses and other information.

* Prepared in cooperation with the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

PLANNING

New Mexico Labor Market Annual Planning Indicators
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, and other substate regions with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Women Workers in New Mexico
Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis.

New Mexico Youth in the Labor Force
Report provides data on youth by employment status, industry, occupation, income, and education with narrative analysis.

Report on Veterans in New Mexico
Report is a focus on New Mexico's veteran population with their special characteristics and the role they maintain in the labor market.

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area
Lists giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

UI Quarterly Review
Quarterly compilation and analysis of State unemployment insurance statistics by county. Claimant characteristics provided include sex, race, industry, occupation.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

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Contact the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list. Specify report(s) or mailing list(s) desired.

GLOSSARY

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)
Financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence, or disability of one or both parents. AFDC also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or Job Services.

CIVIL JURISDICTION
Civil jurisdictions are now defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdiction in 4 states (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force, excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
The term "economically disadvantaged" means an individual who (a) receives cash welfare payments under a federal, state, or local welfare program; (b) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (c) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or (e) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CRITERIA
COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Metro Base: $13,850
Non-Metro Base: $13,800

FAMILY SIZE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$5,770	$8,170	$11,220	$13,850	$16,340	$19,110
Non-Metro	$5,770	$8,140	$11,180	$13,800	$16,280	$19,040

For a family of more than six people, add to the figure in column (6) $2,770 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,760 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of July 1988).

EMPLOYED
Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, or in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job. Employment figures relate to place of residence, and not to place of work.

ESTIMATE
An estimate is an approximate figure arrived at by following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an analyst due to the fact that numerous facts are as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)
The purpose of this act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment.

LABOR AREA
A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

LABOR FORCE
The term "labor force" usually refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed."

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed."

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)
The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR (July 1988)

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$13,850	-	$19,790	-
Balance of NM	$13,850	$13,800	$19,790	$19,710

METROPOLITAN AREA:
Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1980 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county(ies) population of at least 100,000. New Mexico has three MSAs; Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the survey week in each month and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area.

PER CAPITA INCOME
Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME
Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY
The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	FEB 1988 GUIDELINES
1	$ 5,770
2	7,730
3	9,690
4	11,650
5	13,610
6	15,570
7	17,530
8	19,490

(For each additional family member add $1,960)

SCHOOL DROPOUT
An individual who is neither attending any school not subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or c rtification (GED).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)
The geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs; Bernalillo County SDA, the Navajo Nation SDA, and the Balance of the State SDA.

SURVEY WEEK
Labor force estimates are normally derived monthly; however, the exact time period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the twelfth day of the month. This particular week is usually referred to as the "survey week."

UNEMPLOYED
Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.